United Nations

A/56/863

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 March 2002

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 89
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

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Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/81 B of 25 May 2000, welcomed the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/54/839) and decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field.

2. In its report (A/C.4/55/6), welcomed by the General Assembly in resolution 55/135 of 8 December 2000, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations decided to continue its consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations (A/55/502) at its regular session, to be held after the completion and submission of the comprehensive review.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 56/225 of 24 December 2001, welcomed the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/55/1024 and Corr.1) and decided that the Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field.

4. At its 166th meeting, on 11 February 2002, the Special Committee elected the following representatives as the Committee's officers for a one-year term of office: Arthur C. I. Mbanefo (Nigeria), Chairman; Arnoldo M. Listre (Argentina), Michel Duval (Canada), Motohide Yoshikawa (Japan) and Miroslaw Luczka (Poland), Vice-Chairmen; Mr. Alaa Issa (Egypt), Rapporteur.

5. The Special Committee also discussed its organization of work and decided to establish an open-ended working group, to be chaired by Canada, to consider the substance of the mandate entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/135.

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II. General debate and working group

6. At its 166th to 168th meetings, on 11 and 12 February 2002, the Special Committee held a general debate on the matters before it.

7. In his statement to the Special Committee at its 166th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/732), outlined the status of the reform efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and identified areas needing further attention and future challenges.

8. The Under-Secretary-General noted that since the Department of Peacekeeping Operations resource base had been considerably strengthened, the time had come to consolidate and further professionalize peacekeeping through, among other things, increased and improved training. He stressed that in order to be successful peacekeeping operations had to deploy credibly and rapidly and the political will of Member States, expressed in clear mandates, had to be combined with the positive will of the parties to the conflict, managerial commitment and excellent Secretariat staff.

9. During the ensuing general debate, many delegations underlined their continuing commitment to peacekeeping as an important instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. The same delegations, however, noted that peacekeeping could not be a substitute for permanent solutions, nor could it resolve the underlying causes of conflicts.

10. Many delegations reiterated that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and called for respect for basic peacekeeping principles, namely the consent of the parties, the non-use of force, except in self-defence, and impartiality.

11. Many delegations emphasized that the publication of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809) in 2000 and the report of the Special Committee on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (A/55/1024 and Corr.1) in 2001 had given unprecedented impetus to the United Nations capacity for peacekeeping and noted that much progress had been achieved in the last two years. While stressing that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations now had better resources for coping with the requirements of the planning, deployment and management of traditional and multifunctional peacekeeping operations, many delegations urged that the Department continue to develop further its capability to react effectively and rapidly to a sudden surge in requirements. Others emphasized that resources provided to the Department must be used efficiently and effectively.

12. Many delegations expressed their commitment to strengthening United Nations peacekeeping and called on the Committee to ensure that the Organization had the full capacity to effectively plan, deploy and manage operations and the capacity to react quickly to a sudden surge in new missions or activities. In this context, many delegations welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/732).

13. Many delegations welcomed the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2002/56) of 14 January 2002, which reported the establishment of a mechanism for strengthening cooperation between the Council and troop-contributing countries, additional to the forms of consultation established by Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), so as to complement effectively the ongoing process of consultation.

14. Other delegations took note of that mechanism and looked forward to its effective implementation, stating that the mechanism would be observed closely in order to determine whether it was being managed transparently and non-exclusively.

15. Many delegations commended Curtis Ward of Jamaica on his able chairmanship of the Security Council Working Group of the Whole on Peacekeeping Operations and his efforts to strengthen the triangular relationship between the Security Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat.

16. It was noted that the military capacity within the Secretariat could be enhanced. It was also noted that a proposal was currently before the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to strengthen the Military Staff Committee.

17. A number of delegations reiterated that the activities of the United Nations in the maintenance of

peace and security formed a continuum, stretching from conflict prevention to peacekeeping and peace-building, and emphasized that there must be coordination and continuity of peace efforts during and after peacekeeping activities.

18. With regard to the reform of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations management culture, many delegations supported an integrated approach.

19. Without prejudice to the powers of the Fifth Committee, many delegations reiterated the Special Committee's recommendation to create the post of Director of Management.

20. Many delegations expressed the view that the application of the integrated mission task force concept had shown the usefulness of this instrument and stressed that such an integrated approach should continue to be incorporated into both the planning and the management of peacekeeping operations.

21. Many delegations welcomed the intention of the Secretariat to establish with Member States validation mechanisms for lessons learned.

22. With regard to mission leadership, many delegations reiterated the view that appointment of candidates to senior positions in the field should reflect the respective levels of contribution to the force in question.

23. A number of delegations reiterated that the Secretariat should continue to work towards the goal of enhancing its capacity to deploy operations within 30 days, or 90 days in the case of complex peacekeeping operations, after the adoption of a mandate.

24. Many delegations shared the Secretariat's concern regarding the limited response to the United Nations standby arrangements system and supported efforts to adjust and improve the system. They underlined their preference for pledging expertise rather than names to the on-call lists. Many delegations encouraged the Secretariat to consider innovative approaches in order to find a widely agreeable solution to this question and looked forward to further discussions.

25. Many delegations welcomed the considerable progress made in implementing rapid deployment and expressed appreciation for the effective and constructive dialogue held with the Secretariat on the issue of strategic deployment stocks and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. In this regard, many delegations urged the relevant administrative and financial bodies of the General Assembly to process the budget proposals without delay. They supported the aim of making the mechanism fully operational by early 2003.

26. Many delegations also welcomed the Secretariat's efforts towards enhancing the timely availability of strategic air- and sea-lift capabilities. Member States that have such a capability were urged to pledge it to the standby arrangements system.

27. While acknowledging the efforts made by the Secretariat to improve the representation of troop-contributing countries and underrepresented countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, delegations urged that more be done to ensure transparency and the principle of equitable geographic distribution.

28. Many delegations expressed concern about the upgrading of the post of the Civilian Police Adviser, which had been undertaken without wider rationalization of the rank structure in the Civilian Police Division, and recalled the Special Committee's recommendation in that regard.

29. Delegations stressed that there were still a number of areas in which the Department of Peacekeeping Operations did not have sufficient capacity to give strategic guidance and support to efforts in the field and to coordinate effectively with other entities. Many supported the idea that dedicated capacities for gender issues and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration should be established in this regard. While many delegations also supported the establishment of dedicated capacities for humanitarian affairs, public information and safety and security, others cautioned against duplicating structures in the Secretariat and called for improved coordination among departments within the United Nations system.

30. Many delegations reiterated that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes were critical to the success of many peacekeeping operations, expressed support for funding their start-up phase through assessed mission budgets and recommended the provision of resources to ensure that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations had the capability to fully backstop and coordinate disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in the field.

31. Many delegations reiterated that the Secretariat should have a capacity for information management and analysis, which was essential for an efficient and integrated approach to the maintenance of international peace and security and would also enhance the ability of the Secretariat to provide useful information and analysis to troop-contributors, among others. Ultimately, this would also contribute to the safety and security of personnel in the field. It was noted that the proper location of such a capacity would be critical to its success.

32. Many delegations expressed concern about reductions in mission subsistence allowance and urged that the issue be reviewed.

33. Many delegations considered the safety and security of United Nations personnel a matter of utmost priority. It was regretted that the Secretary-General's report did not adequately prescribe steps to improve safety and security measures based on the review and recommendations of the Special Committee.

34. Some delegations mentioned the necessity of addressing the preparation of peacekeepers for the diseases they would encounter, including malaria and HIV/AIDS.

35. While welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to improve the safety and quality of chartered flights, many delegations expressed concern about the slow pace of investigating the tragic loss of a United Nations helicopter in the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. Grave concern was expressed about the provision of timely information and detailed reports to Member States on such accidents.

36. Many delegations welcomed the training assistance provided by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations aimed at enhancing peacekeeping capacity in Africa. The same delegations also supported the submission of the draft terms of reference for the proposed working group on the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity and encouraged an early review to facilitate implementation by September 2002.

37. Many delegations encouraged an increased emphasis on training and professional capacity development and urged the Secretariat to apply a comprehensive and integrated approach. In this regard, many delegations welcomed the new focus of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on providing national and regional peacekeeping training centres with the necessary guidance for training peacekeeping personnel, and supported the revitalization of the concept of United Nations training assistance teams.

38. Many other delegations noted that the Secretariat had focused on the development of training standards, although training remained the sole responsibility of Member States, and urged that this issue be approached generally and with the utmost sensitivity and caution.

39. Many delegations suggested that consideration be given to establishing in Africa a second logistics base for strategic stocks.

40. Welcoming improvements in the rate of reimbursements for troop costs and contingent-owned equipment, many delegations reiterated that all Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions.

41. Many delegations suggested the creation of a reserve finance fund that would be available for advance reimbursement payments to allow troop-contributing countries to meet rapid deployment time lines despite budgetary constraints.

42. The same delegations noted the close relationship between reimbursement in cases of death or accident and the cost of vaccines and medical treatment, and urged that those issues be addressed as a matter of utmost priority.

43. Many delegations sought clarification as to the legal status of civilian police officers serving with the United Nations, considering them part of a national contribution rather than individual civilian specialists, and noted that civilian police should be repatriated for investigation in cases of alleged gross misconduct.

44. Many delegations welcomed the consultations held by the Secretariat on sample rules of engagement and requested that the relevant document be shared with Member States.

III. Proposals, recommendations and conclusions

A. Introduction

45. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, in making its recommendations, reaffirms the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

46. The Special Committee reaffirms that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, and affirms that peacekeeping continues to be one of the key instruments available to the United Nations in discharging that responsibility. The Special Committee, as the only United Nations forum mandated to review comprehensively the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including measures aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Organization to conduct peacekeeping operations, is uniquely able to make a significant contribution in the area of issues and policy relating to peacekeeping operations. It encourages other United Nations bodies, funds and programmes to avail themselves of the Special Committee's particular perspective on peacekeeping operations.

47. Noting that during the past three years there has been a sudden surge in United Nations peacekeeping efforts in various parts of the world, requiring the participation of Member States in various activities, the Special Committee considers it essential for the United Nations to be effectively able to maintain international peace and security. This calls for, inter alia, an improved capacity to assess conflict situations, effective planning and management of peacekeeping operations and quick and effective responses to any Security Council mandate.

48. Since the end of the cold war, there has been an increase in the number of complex peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee notes that the Security Council has recently mandated peacekeeping operations that have included, in addition to the traditional tasks of monitoring and reporting, a number of other mandated activities. In that regard, the Special Committee stresses the importance of an effective Department of Peacekeeping Operations that is efficiently structured and adequately staffed.

49. The Special Committee pays tribute to the men and women who have served and continue to serve in peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage. Particular tribute is due to those who have given their lives for the maintenance of peace and security.

50. The Special Committee stresses the importance of consistently applying the principles and standards it has set forth for the establishment and conduct of peacekeeping operations, and also emphasizes the need to continue to consider those principles, as well as peacekeeping definitions, in a systematic fashion. New proposals or conditions concerning peacekeeping operations should be discussed in the Special Committee.

B. Guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates

51. The Special Committee stresses that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It emphasizes that respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States, and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, is crucial to common efforts, including peacekeeping operations, to promote international peace and security.

52. The Special Committee believes that respect for the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as the consent of the parties, impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence, is essential to its success.

53. The Special Committee is of the view that peacekeeping operations should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict. Those causes should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, by means of political, social and developmental instruments. Consideration should be given to ways in which those efforts can continue without interruption after the departure of a peacekeeping operation, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security.

54. The Special Committee stresses that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Special Committee notes the statements by the President of the Security Council of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38) and 20 February 2001 (S/PRST/2001/5) with regard to the inclusion, as appropriate, of peace-building elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a successful post-conflict phase. The Special Committee stresses the importance of those elements being explicitly defined

and clearly identified before they are incorporated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations, whenever appropriate. The Committee emphasizes the role of the General Assembly in the formulation of post-conflict peace-building activities.

55. The Special Committee continues to stress the importance of peacekeeping operations being provided with clearly defined mandates, objectives and command structures, as well as secure financing, in support of efforts to achieve peaceful solutions to conflicts. It also stresses the need to ensure, in the formulation and implementation of mandates, congruity between mandates, resources and objectives. It emphasizes further that, when changes are made to an existing mandate, commensurate changes should be made to the resources available to a peacekeeping operation to carry out its new mandate. Changes in the mandate of an ongoing mission should be based on a thorough and timely reassessment by the Security Council, including military advice, of the implications on the ground. The Committee also believes that such changes in mandates should occur after thorough discussion between contributing countries and the Council.

56. The Special Committee stresses the need to ensure the unity of command of United Nations peacekeeping operations. It recalls that the overall political direction and control of United Nations-mandated peacekeeping operations is within the competence of the Security Council, while their execution remains the responsibility of the Secretary-General.

C. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries

57. The Special Committee welcomes the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2002/56) regarding the establishment of a mechanism for strengthening the Council's cooperation with troop-contributing countries, complementary to the forms of consultation established by Security Council resolution 1353 (2001). The Committee looks forward to the full and effective implementation of the recommendations included in both documents, so as to enhance and strengthen cooperation between the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat in planning, preparing and managing missions.

58. In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of consultations with troop-contributing countries, the Special Committee urges the Secretariat to continue its efforts to give comprehensive briefings, and requests the Secretariat to make special efforts to present timely reports. The Committee also encourages the Secretariat to make full use of modern audio-visual presentations and information technology systems.

59. The Special Committee encourages the continuation of the practice of exchanges of views between its working group and the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations.

D. Enhancing the capacity of the United Nations for peacekeeping

60. The Special Committee believes that the additional resources provided to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will help the Department to develop further its capacity to plan, manage and support peacekeeping operations. However, the Committee is of the opinion that the provision of additional human and financial resources alone will not be sufficient. Therefore, the Committee believes that the Department should conduct regular self-evaluations and systematic reviews to ensure that the additional resources provided by the General Assembly are making a tangible contribution to the Organization's fulfilment of its peacekeeping mandate.

61. In this regard, the Special Committee welcomes the five strategic goals set by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, namely, enhancing the rapid deployment capability for peacekeeping operations, strengthening the relationship with Member States and legislative bodies, reforming the Department's management culture, reorienting the Department's relationship with field missions and strengthening relationships with other parts of the United Nations system.

1. Management

62. The Special Committee reiterates the great importance it attaches to strengthening the management of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the relevant recommendations contained in its report (A/55/1024 and Corr.1) and its support for the creation of the post of Director of Management in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping

Operations. The Committee is of the view that such a post is essential for the implementation of the Department's managerial reform and the strengthening of its mid- and long-term planning capacity.

2. Strategic planning

63. The Special Committee welcomes the ongoing preparation of a strategic manual on multidimensional peacekeeping operations and requests the Secretariat to consult Member States during its development.

64. The Special Committee looks forward to being briefed on the parallel project of revising and updating the methodology used by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for applying lessons learned to the planning and management of peacekeeping operations.

65. The Special Committee stresses the need for the Secretariat to consult with Member States when developing guidelines and standard operating procedures that are of relevance for national contingents and Member States. The standard operating procedures should reflect the lessons learned from peacekeeping operations and be made available to field missions and Member States.

66. The Special Committee welcomes the Secretariat's intention to organize a meeting in 2002 to develop validation mechanisms for lessons-learned processes. The Committee requests the Secretariat to invite all Member States to that meeting.

67. The Special Committee believes that whenever the Secretariat consults, or is requested to consult, with Member States on new mechanisms, generic or sample guidelines, bulletins or other topics related to peacekeeping operations, all Member States should be invited to participate.

68. The Special Committee maintains its support for a strengthened Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. That Unit needs to be able to develop generic guidelines, procedures and best practices and to incorporate lessons learned into all aspects of today's peacekeeping operations. The Unit should have the capacity to mainstream best practices into the planning of new operations, provide feedback to missions in the field, interact effectively with other entities within the Department and with other relevant parts of the Secretariat and continue to participate as appropriate in integrated mission task forces.

69. The Special Committee continues to support the establishment in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit of entry points for the following specialized areas: public information; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; gender; humanitarian affairs; and safety and security. These activities should not be designed to duplicate, or have the potential to duplicate, work done in other Departments. The Special Committee reiterates its recommendation that the restructured Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit be given a name that better reflects its responsibilities.

3. System-wide information and analysis

70. Recognizing the informational and analytical requirements of the United Nations, mainly with respect to United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Special Committee reiterates its view that it should continue to consider the needs of the United Nations in this regard and how best to use existing resources. The Committee looks forward to further suggestions from the Secretariat on ways to address this important issue.

4. Operational planning and integrated mission task forces

71. The Special Committee reiterates its support for the concept of integrated mission task forces and welcomes its implementation where appropriate.

5. Mission support

72. The Special Committee recalls its recommendation that the Situation Centre be made responsible for producing comprehensive fact sheets and written status reports in support of the Department's reporting requirements vis-à-vis legislative organs and meetings with troop-contributing countries (see A/55/1024, para. 64). In that regard, the Situation Centre needs to be able to process information from the field in a useful manner, and particularly to inform troop-contributing countries and other personnel contributors in a timely manner when the security situation in the field changes. These fact sheets and written reports should be supplemented during times of crisis by military and political assessments, to be made available by the Office of Operations on a timely basis, with full use of modern audio-visual presentations and information technology

systems. The Committee recognizes that continuing to enhance the capacity of the Situation Centre is therefore vital to strengthening the overall coordination role of the Office of Operations.

73. The Special Committee takes note of the policy paper distributed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in October 2001 on command and control of military components in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Committee welcomes the Department's initiative to clarify this important subject and would welcome further dialogue between the Department and Member States on structure, definitions and chain of command as outlined in that paper.

74. The Special Committee continues to support the concept that a small percentage of a mission's first-year budget should be made available to the head of mission to fund quick-impact projects designed to address immediate needs and build the confidence of the local population. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed about the implementation and effectiveness of the concept. In further implementing such projects in new and expanding missions, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to conduct a review of past experience and draw lessons that can be applied to similar projects in other missions.

6. Rapid deployment

75. The Special Committee reiterates its recommendation that the Secretariat should continue to work towards the goal of enhancing its capacity to deploy peacekeeping operations within 30 days, or 90 days in the case of complex peacekeeping operations, after the adoption of a mandate.

76. The Special Committee acknowledges that in order to meet these time frames, the Secretariat must have the capacity to act in a timely manner on three critical and interdependent aspects of rapid deployment — personnel, material and funding — once it becomes clear that a peacekeeping operation is likely to be established.

77. The Special Committee reiterates its belief that Member States and the United Nations Secretariat share the responsibility for the effective deployment of peacekeeping operations within these time frames. Potential troop-contributing countries should be involved at the earliest possible stage of mission planning.

78. The Special Committee notes the need for continued dialogue between the Secretariat and Member States on how to achieve rapid deployment, including relevant aspects of deployment planning procedures. The Committee considers that the consultations undertaken on the strategic deployment stocks are a good example of effective and constructive dialogue between the Secretariat and the Committee on issues critical to their work.

Personnel

79. The Special Committee supports the ongoing efforts to enhance and strengthen the United Nations Standby Arrangements System with a view to realizing its full and effective utilization. The Special Committee looks forward to continued consultations between Member States and the Secretariat in the further elaboration of mechanisms aimed at improving the system.

80. The Special Committee welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat to develop the concept of a generic mission headquarters. The Committee notes the difficulty of implementing the on-call list system and recommends that the Secretariat engage in dialogue with Member States with a view to early operationalization of the concept. The Committee requests the Secretariat to bring, as soon as possible, proposals for a revised system to a consultation meeting with the members of the Committee. In this regard, the Committee requests that consideration be given to, inter alia:

(a) Member States indicating the positions for which they would provide personnel in a generic mission headquarters;

(b) Member States using national training systems or peacekeeping training centres to undertake the necessary training on the basis of a standard training programme prepared by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations;

(c) Collective training at the generic mission headquarters, either in the mission area or elsewhere, before it is operationally committed;

(d) Identification of a core planning team within a generic mission headquarters to augment the

Department's capacity in the planning of a specific peacekeeping operation.

81. The Special Committee notes the development in the Civilian Police Division of a model civilian police headquarters and the production of generic job descriptions for 100 posts in the initial field deployment component. The Special Committee looks forward to reviewing the relevant recommendations based on the results of the United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference, held in Helsinki on 14 and 15 February 2002.

Materiel readiness

82. The Special Committee endorses the concept of strategic deployment stocks at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and takes note of the overall rationale and planning assumptions of the Secretariat's proposal, in particular that the United Nations should be ready to deploy one complex and one traditional mission per year. The Special Committee is of the view that the strategic deployment stocks mechanism should be, at this initial stage, ready to deploy only one complex mission per year by early 2003, with the possibility of expanding this capability at a later stage — if necessary, and taking into account, inter alia, the outcome of the annual review of Logistics Base operations — to include additional capacity for one traditional mission per year.

83. The Special Committee stresses the need for the development, within the Secretariat, of an appropriate inventory management system that includes a sound policy for rotating stock to existing missions and recommends that the Secretary-General include, as a regular component of his reports to the Committee, a review of the impact of Logistics Base operations on rapid deployment, without impinging on the competence of the financial bodies of the Organization.

84. The Special Committee recalls paragraph 67 of its report (A/55/1024) and reiterates that contingent-owned equipment is an indispensable element of an effective United Nations rapid deployment capability. The Committee concurs with the Secretary-General's assessment, as stated in paragraph 127 of his report (A/55/977), that the rapid deployment time frame can be met only through the provision by Member States of fully self-sustaining and completely self-sufficient troops, in accordance with the current contingent-owned equipment procedures.

85. The Special Committee recognizes that many troop-contributing countries are still faced with the problem of lack of full sustainability. It considers that there is a need for the United Nations to continue playing a role in bridging the gap between troops and equipment for troop-contributing countries whose self-sustainment capacities are limited so as to facilitate the participation of potential troop contributors in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Funding

86. The Special Committee continues to support the request of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 119 of his report (A/55/977), to establish pre-mandate commitment authority, and looks forward to the early consideration of its detailed modalities by the relevant bodies of the General Assembly.

87. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to report at its next session on the difficulties troop-contributing countries face in complying with rapid deployment requirements, and to recommend, on the basis of consultations with Member States, ways to overcome these difficulties, including the financial aspects.

Strategic air- and sea-lift capacity

88. The Special Committee welcomes the efforts made by the Secretariat to enhance the timely availability of strategic air- and sea-lift capability, which is critical for the success of rapid deployment, and urges the Secretariat to continue its efforts in that regard. The Special Committee stresses that the Secretariat must give due attention to quality control and safety when arranging these services.

7. Recruitment

89. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to maximize the benefit of recent increases in military and civilian police personnel in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations by utilizing a recruitment process that ensures timely and efficient handovers between incoming and outgoing personnel, so as to ensure continuity.

90. Reaffirming articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Special Committee urges the Secretary-General to take immediate measures to implement openly and transparently paragraphs 11 and 12 of General Assembly resolution 56/241 in future recruitment for the Department of Peacekeeping

Operations. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Committee at its next session detailed information on progress made in this regard and on the geographical distribution of the Department's personnel both before and after the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see A/55/305-S/2000/809) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and the Panel (A/55/977) were issued.

91. The Special Committee takes note of the implementation of the Galaxy project and is encouraged by its use in recruitment for the posts approved in December 2001. The Committee looks forward to a review of the performance of the Galaxy system in the Secretary-General's report to the Special Committee in advance of its next session.

8. Training

92. While stressing that training is a national responsibility, the Special Committee fully supports an increased emphasis on training and professional capacity development, in both the planning and the support phases of peacekeeping operations. The aim should be to improve training standards rather than to institute a uniform training doctrine or policy for Member States wishing to contribute troops and personnel for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In this context, the Special Committee welcomes the intention of the Secretariat to create specific training programmes and standardized generic training modules. The Special Committee also underlines the importance of conducting these training programmes as soon as their preparation has been completed, and of including them as a basic pre-deployment necessity.

93. While taking into account the differences in training doctrine and approach among troop-contributing countries, the Special Committee encourages the Secretariat to adopt a coordinated approach with respect to training for United Nations peacekeeping operations. Lessons learned and best practices need to be fully incorporated into training programmes.

94. The Special Committee supports the designation of a central focal point for the coordination of the military, civilian police and other civilian training activities of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. This focal point could also liaise with other relevant United Nations organs and agencies, in particular the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, as well as with Member States.

95. The Committee supports the new focus of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on providing national and regional peacekeeping training centres with the necessary guidance for training peacekeeping personnel. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to provide the same guidance to training focal points located in Member countries. The Special Committee also supports the revitalization of the United Nations Training Assistance Team concept.

96. The Special Committee welcomes bilateral training arrangements between Member States for peacekeeping personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee also recognizes the useful role that the Secretariat plays in facilitating bilateral training arrangements between Member States.

97. The Special Committee welcomes the development of the Mission Headquarters Orientation Programme and encourages the Secretariat to put it into practice as soon as possible. This will reflect the Secretariat's commitment to providing comprehensive and continuous guidance to mission leadership.

98. The Special Committee recommends that serious consideration be given to expanding training and staff development programmes in order to enhance and strengthen the effectiveness of civilian staff.

99. The Special Committee reminds the Secretariat of the importance of timely translation into all official languages of the documents relating to training for United Nations peace operations.

100. The Special Committee encourages, and stresses the importance of, a review of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations training procedures on the topic of diseases that peacekeepers may encounter. The Committee specifically welcomes programmes on combating tropical diseases, in particular malaria, and programmes that raise the level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS and reduce risky behaviour among United Nations peacekeepers. The Committee also encourages efforts to measure the effectiveness of these programmes.

9. Civilian police

101. The Special Committee recognizes the increasing role the civilian police component plays in United

Nations peacekeeping operations and expresses its appreciation for the work of the Civilian Police Division.

102. The Civilian Police Division should be encouraged to continue to strengthen the coordination of its activities with other units of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant areas of the United Nations in order to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of the civilian police in the field. The Special Committee recognizes the complementary role played by judicial experts (prosecutors, judges, corrections officers) in United Nations missions, when appropriate and called for in mission mandates.

103. The Special Committee takes note of the Secretariat's intention to continue drafting rules and procedures as part of the standardization of a United Nations civilian police administrative start-up kit, on subjects such as civilian police disciplinary measures. It further recommends that the Secretariat finalize this exercise in close consultation with Member States.

10. Mission leadership

104. In the context of United Nations peacekeeping missions in the field, the Special Committee recommends that mission leadership be instructed to avoid any public statement relating to charges against specific individuals from a mission that might prejudice the principle of presumptive innocence during inquiries and the judicial proceedings.

11. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

105. The Special Committee believes that effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes can play a critical role in peacekeeping operations, and welcomes the Secretariat's reiteration of its intention to include comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in planning for future peacekeeping operations as appropriate. Where such programmes are included, their timely planning and start-up are critical for the success of peace processes. The Committee recognizes the importance of timely funding for the planning and early stages of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes mandated by the Security Council as part of peacekeeping operations, when necessary through the assessed budgets of peacekeeping operations, pending an effective strategy that includes voluntary and assessed funding and promotes coordination among all elements of the United Nations system and relevant partners and donors. The Committee continues to support the creation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration entry point in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

12. Gender and peacekeeping

106. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for its efforts in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the activities of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and General Assembly resolution 55/71. The Committee welcomes the inclusion of a gender perspective in policy development and the establishment of gender affairs offices in large, multidimensional missions and gender focal points in small missions. It commends the positive steps taken by the Gender Affairs Offices of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor to raise gender awareness and encourages the gender focal points in other missions to implement such programmes as appropriate.

107. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for developing a training curriculum on gender awareness and sensitivity for military personnel and civilian police and welcomes the Secretariat's efforts, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, to conduct a training course for civilian staff on the impact of armed conflict on women and children.

108. The Special Committee reiterates the view that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should ensure that issues relating to gender are properly addressed, both in the field and at Headquarters, and that the work of gender focal points, which should be at sufficiently senior levels, should have the proper back-up in the Secretariat, with adequate resources allocated for this purpose.

109. The Special Committee stresses the need for ongoing reporting from the Secretary-General on how gender mainstreaming is being implemented in the field and at Headquarters.

13. Public information

110. The Special Committee underlines the important contribution that public information can make for the

successful implementation of mission mandates, and in this context recalls its request for the strengthening of planning and support for public information in peacekeeping operations. Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/64 B, the Special Committee requests the Secretariat to pursue its efforts, through closer coordination between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information, to improve its capacity to deliver coherent guidance for public information activities in peacekeeping operations, and in particular to deliver day-to-day directions, both at Headquarters and to the relevant missions in the field, in crisis situations.

111. The Special Committee welcomes the intention of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to revitalize its web page in 2002 to make it a comprehensive source of information on the activities of the Organization, including peacekeeping training. In this regard, the Special Committee encourages the Department to aim at redressing the imbalance among the six official United Nations languages, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information. The Committee recommends that the Secretariat develop clear criteria for determining which United Nations documents relating to peacekeeping operations are made available only for official use by Member States and which are made available to the general public through the web site.

112. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to produce a comprehensive and updated edition of the publication *The Blue Helmets: A Review of United Nations Peace-keeping*, which was last published in 1996.

E. Need for enhanced interrelationships with other parts of the Secretariat

113. The Special Committee reiterates the importance of the links between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant parts of the United Nations and is of the opinion that departments and offices that play a role in peacekeeping support should have sufficient resources. In this context, the Special Committee invites the competent organs of the United Nations to make the appropriate resources available to such departments and offices in order both to enhance this relationship and to provide efficient support for peacekeeping operations on the basis of proper budgetary justification.

F. Safety and security

114. The Special Committee is gravely concerned about the growing number of attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations and associated personnel, and stresses the need for host countries and others concerned to take all appropriate steps to ensure their safety and security. In this context, the Special Committee takes note of the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and urges those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention as soon as possible.

115. The Special Committee reiterates the need to explore possibilities for further ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and in this context welcomes the decision of the General Assembly to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to consider the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel (A/55/637). The Committee looks forward to the outcome of the Ad Hoc Committee's deliberations scheduled for April 2002.

116. The Special Committee emphasizes that status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements should include specific and practical measures to enhance personnel safety and security, based on the provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and welcomes the recommendation of the General Assembly, as contained in its resolution 56/217, that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of relevant provisions of the Convention in the status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements concluded by the United Nations.

117. The Special Committee continues to encourage the Secretariat to consider the safety and security of personnel in peacekeeping operations as a matter of the utmost priority. The Committee welcomes the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator and looks forward to close coordination between that Office and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Special Committee supports the establishment of an entry point for safety and security in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit.

118. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to submit a progress report to the Committee at its next

session on how it utilizes the strengthened capacity of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator for enhancing the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel in response to recommendations set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/55/977).

119. The Special Committee urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure that all personnel in a peacekeeping operation are provided with at least the minimum equipment required for safety. The Committee requests the Secretariat to define the minimum equipment required for this purpose.

120. The Special Committee welcomes the creation of mission training cells and hopes significant progress will be made in pre-mission and in-the-field training focusing on the safety and security of military, civilian police and other civilian personnel.

121. The Special Committee takes note of the need to further improve information collection, analysis and dissemination at Headquarters and in the field, and in this regard recommends that the strengthened capacity of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, especially the Situation Centre, be utilized, as recommended by the Secretary-General (see A/55/977, chap. III, sect. H).

122. The Special Committee requests that the Secretariat, in contracting air- and sea-lift services, give due attention to quality control and safety.

123. The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to conduct expeditious, comprehensive, impartial and transparent investigations or inquiries into incidents leading to loss of life or serious injury among personnel deployed in United Nations peacekeeping missions, and to provide the Member States concerned with a copy of all internal United Nations investigations or inquiries, including the final outcome, at the earliest stage possible.

124. The Special Committee strongly reiterates that Member States concerned should be fully consulted and should be provided a timely account of all internal United Nations investigations or inquiries into incidents, including the final outcome, when there is likely to be a determination of criminal culpability involving any of their personnel.

125. The Special Committee takes note of the action taken by the Secretariat to raise awareness among mission staff in the field regarding basic precautions necessary to improve their ability to respond to specific threats associated with global terrorism, as well as the attention it has paid to the issue of protection from nuclear, biological and chemical threats and its ongoing work to formalize a policy on such threats in the field.

126. Considering that the safety of United Nations personnel is a matter of the utmost importance to all, the Special Committee believes that the Secretariat could benefit from the expertise of Member States' safety programmes, including in the areas of flight safety, vehicle safety, health and fire prevention. In this vein, the Special Committee encourages Member States to share with the Secretariat relevant information on their safety programmes.

G. Cooperation with regional arrangements

General

127. Bearing in mind the primacy of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Special Committee reaffirms the important contribution that regional arrangements and agencies can make to peacekeeping, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate and when the mandate and scope of regional arrangements and agencies allow them to do so.

128. The Special Committee emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 53 of the Charter, no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council. Furthermore, the Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or contemplated by regional arrangements or regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

129. The Special Committee urges the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional arrangements and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition, to enhance the capabilities of the international community in the maintenance of international peace and security. It appreciates the possibility of the practical realization of such cooperation at the regional and subregional levels and encourages the Secretary-General to take concrete steps towards that end. In that regard, the Committee notes the successful cooperation

between the United Nations and a number of regional and subregional arrangements and agencies.

Enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capacity

130. The Special Committee commends the efforts of the Secretariat and others on their initiatives with regard to training and exchange of information for effective peacekeeping operations in Africa. The Special Committee also commends and supports the United Nations efforts in establishing the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa as a coordination mechanism with other subregional partners in the areas of conflict prevention and peace-building. The Special Committee believes this form of cooperation is a model that could be adapted elsewhere. The Committee looks forward to receiving information about these initiatives from the Secretary-General.

131. The Special Committee reiterates the view that efforts aimed at enhancing the capacity of African countries in the various aspects of peacekeeping are complementary to the obligations of all United Nations Member States under the Charter with regard to their contribution to maintaining international peace and security, including in Africa, and are not intended to replace the engagement of non-African countries in peacekeeping operations on the African continent.

132. The Special Committee maintains that international efforts aimed at enhancing the collective capacity of African countries to participate in peacekeeping operations should be focused on enhancing the institutional capacity of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (soon to become the African Union (AU)), in particular its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, through the provision of financial and technical assistance. In this connection, the Committee underlines the relevance and importance of the OAU/AU Peace Fund and urges Member States to contribute to it.

133. The Special Committee encourages Member States to contribute to current efforts to enhance the participation of African countries in peacekeeping operations, inter alia, through partnerships between States and in cooperation with the OAU/AU and subregional organizations in the fields of training, logistics, equipment and financial support. The Special Committee reiterates its view that the United Nations, in consultation with the OAU/AU and with the cooperation of Member States, should play an active role, especially in coordinating all those efforts, and urges Member States to contribute to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for that purpose.

134. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for its actions with regard to training efforts to enhance peacekeeping capacity in Africa, as described by the Secretary-General in his report (A/56/732). The Committee is pleased to note that the Secretariat has extended its training efforts to African subregional organizations, as recommended in its report (A/55/1024).

135. The Special Committee commends the Secretariat for arranging orientation and training in New York for the head of the Early Warning Unit of the OAU/AU Conflict Management Centre in the framework of its programme for exchange of staff with the OAU. The Committee welcomes the Secretariat's plan to send an officer to OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa to train the staff and assist in strengthening the OAU situation room. While commending the Secretariat for its efforts, the Special Committee once again urges that discussions on the exchange of staff between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the OAU/AU be completed at the earliest opportunity.

136. The Special Committee looks forward to the consultations that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations intends to resume on the draft terms of reference for the proposed working group. The Special Committee looks forward to the submission of the relevant document to all interested Member States for early review, in the hope that it will be implemented before the end of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in September 2002.

H. Financial issues

137. The Special Committee again stresses that all Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions, and it reaffirms the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly, bearing in mind the special responsibility of permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963.

138. The Special Committee welcomes the recent increases in the rate of reimbursement, as regards both troop costs and contingent-owned equipment.

139. The Special Committee notes that there has been a marked improvement in addressing delays in the payment of reimbursements and claims. The Committee considers this is a highly commendable development and encourages continued progress. The Committee also notes that there are still contributors that have not yet been reimbursed for their participation in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and other closed missions.

140. The Special Committee stresses the importance of timely reimbursements to support Member States that contribute troops to peacekeeping operations. The Committee urges the Secretariat to proceed with the regular payments for personnel, starting with the first month of their presence in a United Nations mission, and to calculate an early contingent-owned equipment reimbursement for the first six months of service, payable no later than the end of that period. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Secretariat completes all contingent-owned equipment memorandums of understanding prior to the deployment of any national contingents to peacekeeping missions.

141. The Special Committee stresses the need to ensure efficiency, propriety, accountability, transparency and cost-effectiveness in the procurement process. Procurement should also fully reflect the international character of the Organization. The Committee encourages procurement from developing countries within the region concerned to meet the needs of missions when this is more efficient and cost-effective. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolutions 54/14 and 55/247. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its next session on progress made in this regard.

142. The Special Committee reiterates its support for a review of the personal baggage allowance for peacekeepers. Consideration should also be given to providing senior staff, officers, military observers and civilian police with the same travel arrangements as those provided for United Nations personnel at Headquarters in New York.

143. The Special Committee is concerned that offsets have been made from contingent-owned equipment and troop cost reimbursements by the Secretariat without prior consultation with the relevant troop-contributing countries. In some instances the offsets may have been unrelated to peacekeeping operations and could have been subject to negotiations. The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of the Secretariat adhering to the normal practice of consulting with and securing the consent of troop-contributing countries concerned before any offsets are applied.

I. Other matters

144. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that measures with regard to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building are coordinated and considers that this is crucial for building a solid foundation for peace. The Special Committee reiterates the importance of early planning and regular coordination for peacekeeping operations and other mandated activities designed to reduce the risk of resumption of conflicts and to contribute to creating the conditions most conducive to reconciliation, reconstruction and recovery.

145. The Special Committee stresses the importance of formulating appropriate exit strategies for future peacekeeping operations and welcomes the understanding reached on this issue by the Security Council, as expressed in the note by its President (S/2001/905).

Entitlements

146. The Special Committee notes with concern that the types and levels of allowances for United Nations international civilian staff, military observers and civilian police in peacekeeping operations can have an impact on the operational effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Committee therefore urges the Secretariat to ensure that the allowance structure is reviewed, taking into account the adverse conditions of life and work affecting personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations, that a fair service package is developed in an open and transparent manner and that timely information is given to Member States. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to report to it on action taken in this regard.

Rules of engagement

147. The Special Committee notes that the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, has prepared a revised document on the sample rules of engagement and looks

forward to further consultation before their finalization. This will not, however, obviate the need for the development of mission-specific rules of engagement, which should be developed in close consultation with troop-contributing countries concerned, including consultation on how to take into account the constraints of individual troop-contributing countries' domestic law. Once developed, these mission-specific rules of engagement should be applied uniformly, in conformity with mission mandates adopted by the Security Council.

Executive Committee on Peace and Security

148. The Special Committee welcomes the establishment of a support secretariat to service the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and hopes that this will allow the Executive Committee to fulfil more effectively its critical role in integrating and coordinating efforts undertaken by various actors involved in the maintenance of peace and security. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the performance of the Executive Committee.

Dag Hammarskjöld Medal

149. Noting the Secretary-General's intention to complete the production of the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal by May 2002, the Special Committee strongly encourages the Secretary-General to display the Medal permanently and publicly, along with a memorial book commemorating those who have fallen in the service of peace in United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Tenth anniversary of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations

150. Recognizing that May 2002 marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Special Committee expresses its intention to hold a special commemorative session during the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers

151. The Special Committee recommends that 29 May be designated the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually in tribute to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage, and to honour the memory of those who have lost their lives in the cause of peace.

152. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session recommendations on specific modalities for the annual observance of the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers throughout the United Nations system, including in the field where peacekeeping operations are present.

Mine Action Service

153. The Special Committee, recalling its recommendation to upgrade the Mine Action Service to a division and its support for the establishment of two separate divisions within the Office of Mission Support, notes that given the fact that the activities of the Mine Action Service fall outside the programme of work of the Office of Mission Support, the establishment of a new subprogramme called Mine action coordination will be proposed during the forty-second session of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in June 2002.

Seminars on peacekeeping

154. The Special Committee appreciates the great value of the international seminars on peacekeeping operations arranged by Member States and encourages the conduct of such seminars in the future and the circulation of their outcomes to Member States. Such seminars provide a valuable opportunity to share experiences and develop a better understanding of the various facets of peacekeeping. The Committee commends all Member States that actively pursue a greater understanding of peacekeeping, particularly those countries willing to host conferences that attract wide participation. A list of seminars and conferences organized by Member States on peacekeeping operations and held since the last session of the Special Committee is contained in annex III of the present report.

Report of the Secretary-General

155. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit, six weeks prior to its 2003 session, a report on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present report, covering those for which specific reports have not been requested.

Annex I

Composition of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations at its 2002 session

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Observers: Botswana, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Switzerland, European Commission, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Annex II

Briefings to the 2002 session of the Special Committee

1. In a series of presentations and exchanges of views with delegations, the Secretariat briefed the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations from 13 to 18 February and on 25 February 2002 on a number of the aspects of peacekeeping under consideration.

2. Briefings began with comments from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who responded to questions relating to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations that had been raised by the Committee in the course of the general debate. In particular, he discussed with delegations sample rules of engagement, issues regarding safety and security — specifically, concerns arising from the United Nations helicopter accident in Sierra Leone — recruitment and geographical distribution, entitlements and travel. The Under-Secretary-General also clarified the legal and judicial status of civilian police officers in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

3. The Office of Mission Support briefed the Committee on rapid deployment and materiel readiness.

4. The Committee heard a presentation by the Department of Political Affairs on the work of the Integrated Mission Task Force on Afghanistan.

5. The Military Division gave an update on the military aspects of the United Nations standby arrangements system and reported on the current status of military contributions.

6. The Special Committee was also provided with an overview of the activities of the Training and Evaluation Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

7. Representatives of the Office of Human Resources Management and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations gave a joint demonstration of the global, web-based Galaxy recruitment system.

8. With regard to safety and security of United Nations personnel, representatives of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations provided information on the work of that Office and the support it provides to the Department. The Office of Mission Support also briefed the Committee on the issue of safety in peacekeeping operations.

9. The Civilian Police Division provided a briefing on the United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference, held in Helsinki on 14 and 15 February 2002.

Annex III

2001-2002 seminars and conferences*

Title of conference or seminar	*Location*	*Date*	*Sponsor/Organizer*
1. South Pacific Peacekeeping Seminar	Port Vila, Vanuatu	26-30 November 2001	Australia
2. Consultations on the development of practical guidelines for the establishment of correctional services within United Nations peace operations	Perth, Australia Dublin, Ireland Cornwall, Canada	28 October-2 November 2001 12-16 January 2002 3-6 March 2002	Canada/International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA)
3. United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference	Helsinki	14-15 February 2002	Finland/United Nations
4. 7th International Military Observer Course	Szolnok, Hungary	4-24 March 2002	Hungary
5. Seminar on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in the 21st Century — An Analysis of the Recommendations of the Brahimi Panel Report	New Delhi	25-26 July 2001	India
6. United Nations Military Contingent Junior Officers Capsule	New Delhi	18 August-9 September 2001	India
7. United Nations Military Observers and Staff Officers Capsule	New Delhi	27 October-11 November 2001	India
8. International symposium — From peacekeeping to peace-building: Japan's role	Tokyo	6-7 February 2002	Japan
9. United Nations Day 2001 conference — Reforming United Nations peace operations: new challenges for peacekeeping training	Tokyo	23-24 October 2001	Japan/International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres and United Nations University
10. Military Observers Course	Nairobi	4-22 February 2002	Kenya
11. International Senior Officers Peace Support Operations Planning Course	Nairobi	4-15 March 2002	Kenya

* Seminars are listed in alphabetical order of host country; sponsors/organizers are listed in alphabetical order.